

THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 5.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, JANUARY 12, 1848.

NO. 10.

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A. G. Hodges, Tho. J. Todd, John W. Pruitt & John W. Finnell,
UNDER THE FIRM OF
A. G. HODGES & CO.
J. W. FINNELL, EDITOR.

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For the "DAILY COMMONWEALTH," during the Session of the Legislature, \$1 in advance.
The "Weekly Commonwealth," printed on a large mammoth sheet, will hereafter be furnished to subscribers at \$2, in advance, or \$2.50 at the expiration of six months.
The "WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH" will be furnished to subscribers during the Session of the Legislature, for 50 cents in advance.
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STATE REGISTER, &c.

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Wm. D. Reed, Secretary of State.
O. G. Cates, Attorney General.
Harry I. Bodley, 1st Auditor.
Thos. S. Page, 2nd Auditor.
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JUDGES COURT OF APPEALS.
Thos. A. Marshall, Chief Justice.
D. Breck, Associate Justice.
James Simpson, Associate Justice.
Jacob Swigert, Clerk.
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CIRCUIT JUDGES.
Walker Reid, First District.
Henry O. Brown, Second District.
Richard A. Buckner, Jr., Third District.
James Pryor, Fourth District.
William F. Bullock, Fifth District.
Asher W. Graham, Sixth District.
Benj. Shackellord, Seventh District.
Christopher Tompkins, Eighth District.
Samuel Lusk, Ninth District.
W. C. Goodloe, Tenth District.
Kenzar Farrow, Eleventh District.
John L. Bridges, Twelfth District.
Samuel F. Carpenter, Thirteenth District.
John Calhoun, Fourteenth District.
Tunstall Quarles, Fifteenth District.
Wiley P. Fowler, Sixteenth District.
Mason Brown, Seventeenth District.
Wm. B. Kinkead, Eighteenth District.
Nineteenth District.

CITY JUDGES.
John Joyce, City Judge, Louisville.
George R. Trotter, City Judge, Lexington.

MAYORS.
B. W. Foley, Mayor of Covington.
John B. Lindsey, Mayor of Newport.

COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEYS.
Harrison Taylor, First District.
Livingston Lindsey, Second District.
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Wm. V. Loving, Sixth District.
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Zachariah Wheat, Eighth District.
George W. Shunklin, Ninth District.
Thomas Turner, Jr., Tenth District.
Walter Chiles, Eleventh District.
J. T. Boyle, Twelfth District.
William Alexander, Thirteenth District.
Alfred Allen, Fourteenth District.
Silas Woodson, Fifteenth District.
Richard L. Mayes, Sixteenth District.
T. N. Lindsey, Seventeenth District.
Wm. R. McFerran, Eighteenth District.
Green V. Goble, Nineteenth District.

BANK OF KENTUCKY—FRANKFORT BRANCH.
Thos. N. Lindsey, President.
Ed. H. Taylor, Cashier.
A. W. Dudley, Director.
D. Thornton, Director.
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Jacob Swigert, Director.
R. P. Letcher, Director.
James Harlan, Director.

Days of discount, every Friday morning at 9 o'clock; proceeds payable after 10. Note to be deposited on the preceding day by 2 o'clock.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS!

Western Mail, via Louisville, Ky.
Arrives Daily by 1 o'clock, P. M.
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Arrives Mondays and Thursdays, by 6 o'clock, P. M.

Departs Tuesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock, A. M.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.

Trabue & Friend,
CORNER OF MAIN AND SIXTH STREETS,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

January 1, 1848.

Frankfort Advertisements.

WM. BRIDGES,
Merchant Tailor,
No. 3, Swigert's Row, St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Kentucky, January 1, 1848.

J. W. DELLLARD—TAILOR,
MAIN STREET, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.
January 1, 1848.

R. KNOTT,
DEALER IN FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Kentucky, January 1, 1848.

CHEAP STORE!

R. SHIELDS,
Dealer in Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,
Main Street, Frankfort, Ky.
January 1, 1848.

G. W. OWEN,
Dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

HAS on hand a general assortment of DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES. Sells cheap for Cash! Call and see!! Country Produce of every kind taken in exchange, at the market price, for any article in his line.

Frankfort, January 1, 1848.

E. & S. STEDMAN,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF PAPER, GROCERIES, &c.,
Main Street, Frankfort, Kentucky.

Cash paid for RAGS.

WM. H. GREENUP & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Grocers and Produce Dealers,
BROADWAY, FRANKFORT, KY.

HAVE on hand, and keep constantly a general supply of every article in their line. Give us a call.

Frankfort, January 1, 1848.

JAMES PURCELL,
Family Grocer, and Dealer in Produce,
MAIN STREET, FRANKFORT, KY.

January 1, 1848.

GRAY & GEORGE,
Confectioners and Fruit Dealers,

KEEP constantly on hand all kinds of FRUITS, PRESERVES, PICKLES, &c.—Also, a general assortment of NOTIONS; FAMILY GROCERIES; and in fact every article in their line of business. Give us a call.

January 1, 1848.

PIERSON & MERIWETHER,
CONFECTIONERS,

And Dealers in Fruits, Preserves, Fancy Articles, &c.,
St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Kentucky.

January 1, 1848.

GEORGE CUNNINGHAM & SONS,
Manufacturers of Saddles, Trunks, Harness, &c.

Main Street, Frankfort, Kentucky,
purchase elsewhere.

January 1, 1848.

MILTON BURNHAM,
MANUFACTURER OF TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON WARE,

And Dealer in Stoves, Grates and Hollow Ware,
Main Street, Frankfort, Kentucky.

January 1, 1848.

F. A. KENNON'S
Auction and Commission House,
St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Kentucky.

WHERE there can at all times be found almost every description of
Dry Goods, Furniture, Books, Stationery, &c.,
At private sale by retail or otherwise, at exceedingly low prices.
January 1, 1848.

FURNITURE AND CHAIRS.
JOHN P. CAMMACK,

Main Street, Frankfort, Kentucky,
a large assortment of fine styles FURNITURE of various patterns; and a large lot of good CHAIRS. The assortment consists of Dressing BUREAUS of different patterns and prices, Plain SIDEBOARDS, End, Dining, Breakfast and Centre Tables, High-post Mahogany, Birds Eye Maple, Cherry, and Sycamore BEDSTEADS—a good variety.

Cane and Rocking Chairs do.

Lane Rocking Chair seat do.

Spring bottom arm do.

Nursing Cane-bottom do.

And a large assortment of Windsor Chairs, of different patterns, and a variety of prices.

J. P. C. respectfully invites attention to his lot of Furniture and Chairs, and believes he can promise such bargains as will suit purchasers.

January 1, 1848.

WM. LYONS,
Corner of Main and High Streets, Frankfort, Ky.,

STILL continues to carry on BLACKSMITHING in all its various branches. He keeps on hand WAGONS and PLOUGHS of all sizes and descriptions.

Frankfort, January 1, 1848.

J. J. QUINN,
Carriage and Wagon Maker,

FRANKFORT, KY.

His COACH SHOP may be found at the Stage Lot, where he does all kinds of Carriage and Coach repairing.

His WAGON SHOP is on High Street, next door to Mr. Lyon's Blacksmith Shop, where he will be pleased to see all who may wish to work in his line of business.

Frankfort, January 1, 1848.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity, that he has taken the shop formerly occupied by R. A. BOHANNAN, on High street, near Wm. Lyons' Blacksmith shop, where he is prepared to do all kinds of

TURNING IN WOOD AND IRON;

also, fitting up and repairing MILLS and MACHINERY of all kinds, with neatness and despatch. Terms to suit the times.

T. L. ROBERTS.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 11th, 1847.—tfr.

N. B.—I have a first rate two horse wagon, which will be sold for cash.

Frankfort, January 1, 1848.

A. MUNSELL'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

MEDICAL EMPORIUM,
St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Kentucky.

ALL the Patent Medicines, and every thing in the Drug line, kept constantly on hand.

The purity and genuineness of every article warranted. Prescriptions filled neatly, accurately, and with despatch. Medicines can be had at any hour of the night.

He wishes to sell for cash. His prices are very low; and he will make it to the interest of purchasers to patronize him.

Agent for the Canton Tea Company.

Frankfort, January 1, 1848.

BROADWAY HOUSE,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

W. H. KENDALL.

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he still continues to keep this old and well known establishment, and solicits patronage. His Table, as usual, shall be furnished with the choicest delicacies of the market.

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THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.. WEDNESDAY, JAN. 12, 1848.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1848.

The SPEAKER announced the members of the Senate on the Joint committee to visit the Lunatic Asylum, at Lexington, viz: Messrs. McMillen, Marshall and Brien.

Petitions.

Senator JAMES presented the petition of sundry citizens of Hickman, Fulton, Graves, Ballard and McCracken counties praying for the passage of a law incorporating the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, to construct a Railroad from Mobile to Columbus on the Mississippi river, also copies of the proceedings of two Mass Meetings of the city of Mobile in relation to said road, which were referred to the committee on Internal Improvement.

Petitions were also presented by Senators Patterson, Slaughter and Thornton, and appropriately referred.

Reports from Standing Committees.

Mr. HARMON, from the Judiciary committee—against the passage of a bill to amend the charter of the Shepherdsville Iron Manufacturing Company; concurred in.

Also, the subjoined bills from the House, which were disposed of as follows:

A bill for the benefit of Frederick A. Kennon and Harriet L. his wife; readings dispensed with, and passed.

A bill for the benefit of the heirs of Simeon H. Anderson, deceased; readings dispensed with, and passed.

A bill giving to the County Court of Russell power to sell a portion of lot No. —, on which the Jail is situated; readings dispensed with, and passed.

A bill authorizing the Trustees of the town of Cadiz, Trig county, to sell certain ground; readings dispensed with, and passed.

A bill continuing in force the law providing for the appointment of Commonwealth's Attorneys; readings dispensed with, and passed.

A bill authorizing the taking of depositions of officers and soldiers on foreign service, with the opinion that it should not pass; report concurred in.

Also, against the passage of the bill for the benefit of Jas. Hardaway; report concurred in.

Mr. CRENSHAW, from the same committee, a bill authorizing the County Court of Barren county, to purchase a lot to erect a jail upon; read and passed.

Mr. WALKER, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported the following bills from the House, which were disposed of, to-wit:

A bill allowing an additional Justice of the Peace to Graves county, and an additional Constable to Logan county; readings dispensed with, and passed.

A bill to amend the laws in relation to the town of Bowlinggreen; readings dispensed with, and passed.

A bill to change the name of George Henderson Robinson, and for other purposes; readings dispensed with, and passed.

Also, a bill for the benefit of Patrick Hickman, a free man of color, allowing him to import his son, a slave, from Missouri, for the purpose of emancipating him; second and third readings dispensed with, and passed.

Mr. FOX explained the circumstances of the case, and the bill was passed, on a call of the yeas and nays, by a vote of 23 yeas, and 10 nays.

Also, a bill allowing W. T. Long, to import a negro girl; after some remarks by Senator BRAMLETTE, of the peculiar merits of the case,

Mr. HEADY made a speech in opposition to all special legislation on this subject, and of the good policy of modifying the law of '33 so as to allow all who might desire to import slaves for their use, to do so, without running the State to the expense attendant upon this special legislation; and he hoped, when the bill for the modification of the "negro law," came up, that those gentlemen, who had been favored by special acts would be found recording their votes for it, so that the farmer and all other persons should derive a like benefit with their constituents, in this particular. He wanted the law modified so all would have an equal chance; he having concluded.

The second and third readings of the bill was dispensed with, and then passed.

A message from the House, by the Secretary, announcing the passage of certain bills.

Mr. JAMES, from the committee on Finance, a bill authorizing the county courts to instruct the Commissioners of Tax to ascertain and report the number of free white persons, deaf and dumb, and the blind, and also, the number of hogs and sheep, over six months old on the 10th day of January in each year—law not to take effect until 1849; the second reading dispensed with, when

Mr. HEADY moved to strike out the part of the bill requiring the number of hogs and sheep to be ascertained; lost. The third reading was dispensed with, and after some remarks by Messrs. James, Hobbs and J. Speed Smith, in favor of the bill it was passed.

Also—a bill equalizing the commission on collecting the revenue tax; second and third readings dispensed with, and passed.

Reports from Select Committees.

Mr. J. SPEED SMITH, a bill to amend the 65th section of the Militia law; second reading dispensed with, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. HOBBS, a bill to facilitate the construction of the Electric Telegraph in this State; second and third readings dispensed with, and passed.

Leave was granted to introduce the following bills:

To Mr. J. SPEED SMITH, a bill to incorporate the Richmond Cemetery Company; referred.

Also, a bill to amend the criminal law, so as to cause executions for capital offences to be made in private; referred.

To Mr. WILLIAMS, a bill for the benefit of Eva-line Adams; referred.

To Mr. HELM, a bill to continue in force the 4th section of the act incorporating the Louisville and Elizabethtown Turnpike Company, and the Lexington and Covington Turnpike Company; referred.

Also, a bill to regulate judgments for costs in suits against Executives and Administrators; referred.

Also, a bill to authorize the taking and reading of the depositions of Physicians in this Commonwealth; referred.

To Mr. EVANS, a bill for the benefit of Major Weatherspoon, of Allen county; referred.

To Mr. HAWKINS, a bill to define more particularly the limits of the town of Hamilton, and for other purposes; referred.

To Mr. WALKER, a bill to authorize the Secretary of State to furnish the State of Florida with certain reports of the Laws of Kentucky; referred.

The SPEAKER laid before the Senate, a communication from Leonard Jones, claiming from his political position, to be heard upon the floor of the

Senate, upon a certain subject. Efforts were made to refer it to various committees, when a motion to lay it indefinitely upon the table prevailed.

Orders of the Day.

Senate bill, changing the name of Wm. G. Musgrave, with an amendment from the House; amendment concurred in.

Various bills from the House, had their first and second readings and were appropriately referred.

Court of Impeachment.

The unfinished business of the last session, the impeachment of John A. Duff, Surveyor of Perry county, set for this day, was taken up. The Senate resolved itself into a High Court of Impeachment. A committee was appointed to inform the House of the readiness of the Court to receive managers for the prosecution. Messrs. TOWLES, SPEED and MOORE, appeared as managers.

On motion of Mr. TOWLES, the order of last session appointing Counsel to aid the managers in the prosecution was rescinded.

Messrs. HARRIS and HARLAN, Counsel for the accused moved to dismiss the case, on the affidavit of the accused that the prosecutor was insolvent, unable to pay costs, and had given up the prosecution. The Court overruled the motion requiring security to be given for cost; and pending a notice for postponement of the trial, in order to enable the prosecutor to attach witnesses and compel their attendance, the Court adjourned until to-morrow.

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1848.

The House was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. WATERMAN, of the Methodist church.

Journal read by the Clerk.

Petitions were presented by Messrs. Hardy, Christopher, Cockrell, White, Duncan, Thomas, Conner, Ireland, Bowling, Moore, Cavan, Eaker and Combs, which were appropriately referred.

Mr. COMBS had unanimous consent to introduce resolutions of inquiry concerning the Penitentiary.

Mr. TOWLES wished to know how far the inquiries now made by the resolutions offered, had been already answered by the report of the Keeper which had now been submitted; he was not opposed to resolutions of inquiry generally, but believing these resolutions unnecessary, he moved to lay them on the table.

Mr. COMBS considered the resolutions of importance, he had examined all the reports and journals and he had not been able to get from them the facts which were of importance to be known to the House before it elected a new Keeper. It was important that the House should have all the facts in the case and let them be laid before the country.

Mr. PRATT had been informed that the propriety of the present manner of keeping the Penitentiary was not fully satisfactory. He wished to know just how much funds had been drawn from the Treasury for the Penitentiary purposes. If the system is a good one he desired to know it, and if it was not good he was in favor of a change.

Mr. HAGGARD offered to amend by adding another resolution, inquiring how much stock the Keeper owned and how much he had made therefrom during his term of office.

Mr. TOWLES withdrew his motion to lay on the table and the resolutions were adopted.

Reports of Standing Committees.

Mr. J. N. STEPHENS, a bill to authorise the County Court of Knox county to appoint a Constable in a district in the town of Barboursville; read and passed.

Mr. BOWLING, a bill for the benefit of James S. Smallwood; read, when

Mr. FORDE desired to have the facts of the case stated.

Mr. WINTERSMITH said it was the case of a poor person living in his county who had been condemned as a lunatic. The individual to whom this appropriation was made, had taken care of her (the lunatic) for years past and for which he had received the same compensation which this bill proposes to make. Since the alteration of the law in regard to condemning lunatics, he had been unable to make out a case before the court. It is not known whether the person is an idiot or a lunatic. He was in favor of continuing the appropriation; for it was an annual saving to the State of more than half the expense of supporting her at an asylum. The lunatic was harmless, and they were able to take care of her at home and would do it for \$50.

Mr. FORDE said that if she was a lunatic there was an Asylum for her support and he thought that to be the proper place for her as well as for all other lunatics. If we can do it cheaper by passing a bill for the special purpose, we had better refuse an appropriation to the Lunatic Asylum and pass private bills for every case.

Mr. T. D. BROWN said the person was an old woman of nearly 70 years of age. The same allowance had been made for the last ten years.

There is no propriety in sending her to an Asylum, for it would cost the State more to take care of her there, than to let her remain with her friends at home; it is a matter of economy to the State and he hoped the bill would pass.

Mr. HAGGARD offered an amendment, which was to make an additional appropriation of \$25 for the support of another idiotic person. He was a friend to the main bill, as well as the amendment, and he did not wish to be considered as opposed to it.

Mr. T. D. BROWN thought the amendment out of order, inasmuch as it was an object different from the main bill.

The SPEAKER decided the amendment out of order upon the grounds stated.

Mr. BOWLING having reported the bill to the House, would say in justice to himself, that the objections urged by the gentleman from Allen, (Mr. Forde,) had presented themselves to him, and that he had reported the bill, not in consonance with his own feelings, but in obedience to the direction of the committee. Notwithstanding the same appropriation had been before made, he was opposed to the passage of this bill; he believed that the expense of Legislation upon the matter would cost the State more than to transfer her to the Asylum Lexington. If we had passed bills for this purpose before, it is no argument for this bill, for there can be no propriety in continuing an error.

Mr. BOWLING said for the last four or five years there had been but little of the public time consumed upon it, and as there was no hope of effecting a cure of her lunacy, he thought it more proper to make the allowance and let her remain at home.

Mr. HAGGARD disliked to appeal from the decision of the chair, but it did seem to him that the decision was not in accordance with the previous action of the House; for if his motion was out of order it would be impossible to introduce an amendment to any bill of this character unless it contained the same name; his motion had direct reference to the same object and for the same purpose and to the same kind of individuals; and he therefore appealed from the decision of the chair.

The SPEAKER thought that upon the general principles of parliamentary practice, the amendment would be in order; but it appeared that the House had adopted a rule, which tied the matter down to one point; without reference to the rule he should have decided that the amendment was in order; but in accordance with the rule he was compelled to give the decision from which the gentleman now appealed.

To Mr. EVANS, a bill for the benefit of Major Weatherly, of Allen county; referred.

To Mr. HAWKINS, a bill to define more particularly the limits of the town of Hamilton, and for other purposes; referred.

To Mr. WALKER, a bill to authorize the Secretary of State to furnish the State of Florida with certain reports of the Laws of Kentucky; referred.

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Mr. SOERY stated that at first view, it was the opinion of the committee that the matter should be rejected, but after a further examination of the matter they were satisfied that the bill should pass.

The question being "shall the bill be engrossed and read a third time?" it was carried, and the third reading being dispensed with, it was passed.

Mr. SPEED reported against the petition of Elizabeth Vorhees, when

Mr. BOWEN said this was an extreme case. She desired to be appointed a guardian of her own children, and be empowered to sell a small lot of poor land; that if she should be compelled to go into court to get the appointment and power to sell the land, it would cost her as much as the land was worth, and he moved to reverse the report of the Committee on Military Affairs; and re-commit with instructions to bring in a bill.

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Mr. SPEED reported against the petition of Elizabeth Vorhees, when

Mr. BOWEN said this was an extreme case. She desired to be appointed a guardian of her own children, and be empowered to sell a small lot of poor land; that if she should be compelled to go into court to get the appointment and power to sell the land, it would cost her as much as the land was worth, and he moved to reverse the report of the Committee on Military Affairs; and re-commit with instructions to bring in a bill.

Mr. SOERY stated that at first view, it was the opinion of the committee that the matter should be rejected, but after a further examination of the matter they were satisfied that the bill should pass.

The question being "shall the bill be engrossed and read a third time?" it was carried, and the third reading being dispensed with, it was passed.

FRANKFORT.

WEDNESDAY.....JANUARY 12, 1848.

Single copies of the DAILY COMMONWEALTH neatly enveloped, can be had at the Counting Room of this office for two cents per copy. Single copies of the WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, containing full reports of the Legislative proceeding, can be had for four cents per copy.

ANOTHER RICHMOND IN THE FIELD.—The Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, says that Gen. Worth is to have many friends for the Presidency in the Democratic ranks! We have always understood Gen. W. to be a thorough and unflinching Whig. It may be however, that our Democratic friends, having despaired of being able to elect one of their own party, have determined to run a Whig. So be it—we shall not quarrel with them.

MR. GREEN, the reformed Gambler, is now in town. With the history of Mr. Green, our readers are somewhat familiar. He was for many years a professional gambler—a black-leg. He was perfect master of his profession, and was equal to the most expert in all the tricks and villainy of his fellows. He became disgusted with his mode of life, and felt, to use his own expression, that "though he could win any amount of money, he could not win a character for honesty and respectability." He therefore resolved to abandon the degrading vice, and devote himself to the good work of reforming others.

He is a plain, unassuming man, and in the few years which have passed since his reformation, he has devoted himself to his philanthropic work, and has, we doubt not, accomplished great good.

The object of his present visit to Frankfort, is to secure the passage of a law more effectually to suppress gambling. He has presented his views fully to the Committee on Courts of Justice, to whom the subject has been referred. The States of Pennsylvania and Ohio, have passed laws on this subject, in conformity to the suggestions of Mr. Green. Of the first conviction under the Pennsylvania law, we find the following notice in a Philadelphia paper:

We last week recorded the first conviction, which took place in this city, under the new and admirable anti-gambling law, procured of our State Legislature, last session, by the celebrated J. H. Green, Esq., known throughout our country as the "Reformed Gambler." We perceive that Mr. Green is at present at Lawrenceburg, Ia., but will visit Frankfort, Ky., and Nashville, Tenn., during the coming winter, in the hope, which we pray may not prove illusory, of obtaining the passage in the Legislature of those States, of anti-gambling laws, similar to those of Pennsylvania and Ohio."

Mr. Green may be found at Mr. Coleman's Hotel, in South Frankfort, where he will be pleased to see such of the members of the Legislature as desire to understand why it is, that those who play cards with gamblers never leave the table winners."

We have been requested to state that ROBERT COLVIN, Esq., merchant of Campbellsville, Ky., has been very ill of Pneumonia, for the last eight or nine days, at the Mansion House in this place. His Physicians, we are gratified to learn, believe him to be slightly improving. The Louisville papers will please copy this notice of Mr. Colvin's indisposition.

A correspondent of the Maysville Herald, writing from this place, says:

Frankfort presents rather a curious scene at this time—an endless variety of human nature. There are persons here petitioning for new names, others asking to be rid of old husbands, and old wives—some seeking new husbands—some new wives—and, occasionally, an old bachelor, who is not dead, yet not alive to any thing.

A man named JOHN MCBRIDE, from Shaker-town, or thereabouts, stepped off the wharf boat at Maysville, on Friday morning last, and was drowned. He was an Irishman and was on his way to Philadelphia, where he expected to meet his family, recently from Ireland.

An unfortunate difficulty occurred at Richmond Ky., on Thursday last, between a young Mr. Caperton, son of Col. Caperton of that place, and Mr. Pittman, the Editor of the Plough-boy; in which the latter received a pistol shot in the breast, which it is supposed will prove mortal. We have heard several versions of the affair, but do not feel authorized to give them at present.

N. B. Mr. Pittman died of the wound received on Friday evening, and was buried at Lexington on Sunday last.

FRANKFORT, KY., Jan. 10, 1848.

Editor of the Commonwealth:
DEAR SIR:—Believing that the sentiments contained in a communication in the Louisville Journal, of the 29th December, under the signature of a "Whig in Principle," if carried out, are those best calculated to promote, both the interests of the Whig and Convention parties, we would respectfully ask an insertion of the communication in your paper. By complying, you will oblige yours, &c.

MANY MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

From the Louisville Journal.

The writer of a communication over the signature of a Convention Whig, in the last Commonwealth, seems to be shocked at what he is pleased to denominate proscriptive spirit on the part of the Convention Whigs in being opposed to the nomination of an anti Convention candidate for the office of Governor. This writer proceeded to say that the consequence of this feeling, should it be indulged, will not only be hurtful to the Convention question, but disastrous to the Whig party in Kentucky.

No one can be more opposed than I am to one portion of our party proscribing another portion of it on account of differences of opinion on some points in our political creed. So long as the minds of men are differently organized there will exist differences of opinion among us on the minute details of our principles, and it is the duty of every good and true Whig to do whatever he can to produce harmony in our ranks. Hence it is that we should school ourselves to judge charitably and act in a spirit of mutual concession towards each other when a difference of opinion exists. In this way only can we, as a party, get along harmoniously, and hope to maintain

our ascendancy. These differences of opinion have always existed, and may forever be expected to exist, in the great political divisions of our country.

The long and well approved principle of all parties is to meet in Convention, and freely interchange opinions, and finally select such candidates as the majority shall believe, from all the opinions he entertains, his qualifications and merits, can concentrate the largest vote and best secure the triumph of their principles. It has rarely if ever been that there was not, in such conventions, division of opinion. But, from the necessity of the case, minorities have always felt it their duty to acquiesce quietly in the decisions of the majority, and have not, so far as I have heretofore understood, regarded or denominated such a decision as *proscription*.

I have never heard any Convention Whig oppose the nomination of any anti-convention Whig as a candidate for Governor because he thought his anticonvention opinions were a crime, or that he deserved to forfeit the confidence or esteem of his personal or political friends in consequence of them. But they very naturally think that when four-fifths of the votes cast last August were for a Convention, it would be unwise and unsafe for the Whigs, having a majority of from 5,000 to 6,000 only, to select as their candidate one who stood opposed in opinion to so large a majority. Whilst all should esteem it a virtue in a public man to refuse to go with such a resistless current of popular feeling, when he thought it wrong, still all must concede that in attempting to select the strongest man, in times like these, we should not select one whose opinions have placed him in so small a minority.

In all governments, where any of their departments are elective, the voice of the people is recognized and respected, even in such departments as are not directly amenable to it. In England, the mightiest monarchy that has ever existed on earth, the people elect the members to the House of Commons; and whenever a majority of that house, as the immediate organs of the people, express their opinion on a great question in opposition to the crown and its ministers, immediately does the crown have to dismiss its ministers and appoint such as agree with the people on the contested question. Even then it is not enough for ministers to say that they will *acquiesce in the opinion of the people* if they can be permitted to hold their places. But the crown has to place in the ministry such men as are in heart and in truth with the people.

In England we never hear a Ministry say they are *proscribed* and turned out for opinion's sake; they know that such a declaration would not be creditable to their understanding. But on the other hand, as honest men, they say we have our own opinions; it is our right and our duty to entertain them and express them; but it is also the right of the people to differ with us and to have such a Ministry as suits them."

Then shall it be said in this free country of ours, where the will of the people expressed in a constitutional form, enters into and constitutes the very essence and spirit of our Government, that the will of the people expressed upon a question of constitutional reform is not entitled to the highest possible respect?

Can it be expected that the people, by the strictest party drill, can be brought out to the support of a candidate who has not acted with them upon this great convention question with the same enthusiasm and unanimity as if he agreed with them?

It may be said with truth that the Governor will have very little to do with the Convention—that it is not at all probable that he will refuse to co-operate with the Legislature next winter in carrying out the voice of the people if expressed next August in favor of a Convention. This is certainly true. And it is equally true that the Governor has nothing to do in his official capacity with national politics, for many years past, will admit that national politics, for many years past, have entirely controlled in Kentucky all the State elections.

If we and our candidate for Governor next summer, knowing that we have a majority of Whigs in the State, attempt to rally our friends to his support because he is a Whig, although he may stand opposed to four-fifths of them on the convention question, may not our opponents and their candidates reply to our convention Whigs that the Gov. will have more to do with the convention question than with national politics? And shall we be able successfully to controvert this position? The Whig issues all have truth on their side and it is bad policy to use an argument in their favor even to our own friends which is not sound. But it is useless to elaborate an argument on the probable influence in the coming gubernatorial election of having the Democratic candidate agreeing with four-fifths of the voters in Ky. on the convention question and the Whig candidate disagreeing with so large a majority on that very exciting topic.

All know that a concurrence of opinion both upon political and religious subjects is a bond of union that binds together those who agree in the most enduring relations. Thus it is in the election of Legislature and Governors—both Whigs and Democrats vote uniformly for the candidate with whom they are in national politics, though they generally have nothing to do with such matters.

This is the same principle which so closely unites religious communities of the same sect. A member of one church has in truth no more interest in the temporal or eternal welfare of one of his own sect than if he were of another denomination, yet how much stronger is the tie that binds the Catholic, the Presbyterian, the Methodist, the Baptist, or Reformer, to a member of his own church, though a stranger to him, than to a member of a different church! But these are familiar truths that none will deny.

It is that there exists a much stronger sympathy for each other amongst those who concur in opinion that life offices ought to be abolished, and that by the new constitution the offices of the country should be thrown open for free competition to all who are qualified to fill them, than among those who differ in opinion upon this subject.

It is said that the convention question is now settled, and that there is to be no farther contest about it, and hence in all the coming elections the opinion of candidates will have no influence. This, I apprehend, will prove to be a very great mistake. There are so many sagacious, influential, and wealthy men in the State who have so deep a personal interest in these life offices, that I do not believe they intend to yield up without a deadly struggle. Last August they thought there was no danger, but were greatly astonished at their mistake. They now know perfectly well that if they carry the canvass next summer it must be done by means of the most thorough organization in each county, the success of which they well know will very much depend upon their keeping their plans to themselves and thereby thwarting the friends of the convention of their guard.

To appreciate fully the force of these remarks, it must be recollected that of those who have a direct personal interest against the proposed convention are some twenty-odd judges, about two hundred clerks, with more than twice that number of deputies, some of whose offices are worth more than \$5,000 per year, about two thousand justices, and perhaps more than half that number of sheriffs and constables; this mighty host of office holders, with their numerous relations, friends, and dependents, backed with wealth and influence, constitute a phalanx that can make themselves formidable at any time upon any question. But to these must be added thousands who are honestly devoted to the present constitution, and are horrified at the idea of making it more democratic; amongst these are many of the

ablest lawyers and best public speakers of the State. It is with opposition of this sort that the friends of the convention will have to contend next summer.

Hence I apprehend that it is a great mistake to suppose that the opinions of the candidate for Governor will have no influence in his race.

It will behove the friends of the convention to select the candidates for the various offices to be filled next August from among the ablest public speakers in their ranks. They should select such candidates as are not only ardent in the cause of constitutional reform, but are willing and able to meet and contend successfully with the most formidable of their opponents.

Though I am an ardent convention Whig I shall vote for our Whig candidates for Governor and Lieut. Governor and all the other State officers, whether they are for or against a convention, and I most earnestly wish every Whig in the State would act in like manner. However earnestly I may wish this, I cannot, with my experience and observation, hope for any such result; and if we, in the selection of our candidates for Governor, Lieut. Governor, and members of the Legislature, act without regard to their opinions on the convention question, and by a *design* or *design* they should be all opposed to a convention, I only believe we should have a Democratic Governor, Lieut. Governor, and Legislature by a large majority.

The Democrats are certain to have a convention candidate, and, should we have one that is opposed to it, it is but fair to infer that equal portions of each party being for the measure, the Whig candidate would lose five Whig votes where the Democratic candidate would lose one Democratic vote, there being but about one-fifth of the votes last August against a convention.

It should be remembered in this connection that a change of two votes in each hundred of the 136,939 in Kentucky, makes a difference of 5,477, a larger number than our majority in the Gubernatorial canvass of 1844.

With these facts before us, should we, as Whigs, knowing as goes the Gubernatorial race in August next, so goes the Presidential election the succeeding November, be just to those principles for which we have so long contended, to risk what is so all important, by failing to take a decided ardent Convention man for our candidate for Governor?

I appeal to the justice and good sense of our anti-convention Whigs, whether, under such circumstances, they ought to desire to confer the nomination upon any other than a decided Convention man.—Should their Convention friends yield to them on this point and permit one fifth to control four-fifths of our party when assembled in Convention, who would probably reap the benefit of this concession! I am fully convinced it would not be the Whig party.

On the other hand, as it is certain that the Democrats will nominate a Convention candidate, is it not more important that we should select one of the same opinions as thereby we make no new and untried issues with them. We know if we can keep other questions out of the canvass and bring the people out on the old and tried issues, that all is safe.

The Whigs of this Union most conscientiously believe that the best and most abiding interests of our country depend upon Whig ascendancy. With these opinions if we are true Whigs, if we are good patriots, if we are more wedded to our free institutions than to personal or sectional attachments, if we would not prove false to ourselves, false to our professions, and false to our country, how can we reconcile it to ourselves unnecessarily to jeopard our success in the coming elections when all is safe by the exercise of proper forbearance and discretion!

A WHIG ON PRINCIPLE.

COURT OF APPEALS.

The Court assembled—PRESENT, MARSHALL, Chief Justice, and BRECK and SIMPSON, Judges.

TUESDAY, January 11, 1848.

CASES DECIDED.
Greenwell v. Greenwell, decree, Shelby; affirmed.
Keene v. Woolley, judgment, Fayette; affirmed.
Griffy v. Douglass, judgment, Ballard; affirmed.
Brown v. Cowine, judgment, Greenup; reversed.

ORDERS.

Wells v. Perkins, (2 cases) judgment, Bracken; Saverne v. McLean, decree, Lewis;
Parker v. Henry, decree, Madison;
Waugh's heirs v. Hord, d.c., decree, Mason;
Mackey v. McIlvane, decree, Mason;
Reynolds v. Jones, judgment, Mason;
Dobyns v. Alford, judgment, Mason;
Cahill, &c. v. Steele, &c., decree, Nicholas; were argued.
Wells v. Perkins, (2 cases) judgment, Bracken;

Wells v. Perkins,

OFFICERS TOWN OF FRANKFORT.

L. Hord..... Police Judge.
TRUSTEES—Philip Swigert, Chairman.
Orlando Brown,
C. G. Graham,
James Harlan,
Jno. W. Pruitt,
Henry Wingate,
Joseph Bell,

H. B. Farrar..... Clerk Board.
Wm. M. Todd..... Treasurer.
Andrew Monroe..... Town Attorney.
Wm. T. Herndon..... Marshal.
Thos. J. Jet..... Deputy Marshal.
James T. Judge..... Sup. of Gas and Water Works.
A. H. Renwick..... Assessor.
Thos. Conn..... Surveyor.
W. B. Holoman..... Market Master.
W. B. Holoman..... Watchman.

STANDING COMMITTEE'S OF THE BOARD.
On Ordinances—Messrs. Harlan and Wingate.
On Water Works—Messrs. Wingate and Brown.
On Education—Messrs. Brown and Wingate.
On Finance—Messrs. Bell and Graham.
On Streets and Alleys—Messrs. Graham, Bell and Pratt.

On Public Grounds—Messrs. Brown and Harlan.
On Fire Department—Messrs. Wingate and Graham.

On the Gas Works—Messrs. Swigert, Pruitt and Brown.

On Health—Messrs. Harlan and Graham.

LOOK AT THIS BEFORE YOU BUY.
NEW STOCK OF
FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED.

BACHELOR & ROBERTSON,
No. 4, Swigert's Row, St. Clairstreet, Frankfort, Ky.,
Are now in full receipt of their LARGE and WELL SE-
LECTED STOCK of

DRY GOODS,

embracing every variety and style of Goods, suited to the present and approaching season. Also, A FINE STOCK of

Queensware, Caps, Ladies' Shoes, &c. &c.

Constantly on hand every STYLE and VARIETY of GOODS generally kept in DRY GOODS HOUSES in this town.

We return our friends and customers our thanks for past fa-
vors, and respectfully invite them, and purchase alike, to

call and examine OUR STOCK BEING MADE UP FOR THEIR PURCHASES. We pledge ourselves to sell as low as

the lowest, to whom we favor with our customers.

All kinds of Counter Goods and Produce taken in exchange for Goods at Cash Prices.

Frankfort, October 7th, 1847.—783—by

Candles! Candles!!

10 BOXES Sperm; 10 boxes Star Candles;
25 boxes Mould Candles; just received and for sale by

JAN. 1, 1848.

DR. PAGE'S MEDICAL HELIX.



THOSE desirous of equipping themselves with this new and improved Machine for giving MAGNETO ELECTRIC SHOCKS, can do so during the next few weeks at the Factory prices.

Physicians living at a distance can send for them by some of the Messengers of Louisville.

The Manipulation with the Machine, will be shown to the purchaser free of charge, by Mr. S. N. BOSFORD, (Electrician.)

A specimen of those Machines can be seen at DR. LLOYD'S DRUG STORE.

PRICES:

Dr. Page's Vibrating Helix..... \$15.00
Do. do. Lamp, with battery..... 10.00

Frankfort, Dec. 28, 1847.—794—w&d

Frankfort Female Seminary,
UNDER THE CHARGE OF MR. & MRS. NOLD.

THE next Session will commence on the 1st Monday of Fe-
bruary next, and continue twenty weeks.

The patronage the Institution has received since its establish-
ment has been such as to render the permanency of it certain;

and Mr. & Mrs. Nold trust that the experience of more than thirteen years' constant labor, will enable facilities for the im-
provement of Young Ladies of a superior character.

Therefore, in their appeal to the public for patronage, they feel

confident that they can render entire satisfaction to those who may entrust them with the education of their daughters.

Pupils entering after the commencement of the Session, will

be charged from the time of entrance to the close of the Session, but no deduction will be made for absence except in cases of pro-
tracted illness.

TERMS, per Session of 20 weeks.

(One half to be paid in advance.)

English branches, \$12. \$15 and \$20.00

Music, 25.00

French, Drawing and Painting, each, 10.00

Boarding, Washings, &c., 50.00

REVERE—Gov. Wm. Owlesley, Rev. J. T. Borthwick, Hon. James Harlan, Judge Ben Monroe, R. A. Reading, James Harper, Spencer S. Benedict, John S. Bussing, Loring Andrews, Morris Franklin, A. M. MERCHANT President, R. B. COLEMAN Vice President.

PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

George Wilkes, M. D., 23 Laight Street.

Cornelia R. Bogert, M. D., 5 St. Marks Place.

SOLICITOR.

O. Bushnell, Esq., 22 Nassau Street.

HAVING BEEN appointed Agent for the above Company, I am

prepared to take risks on Lives as low as any office in the East or West.

If Applications from the country (post paid) will be prompt-
ly attended to.

CLERKES adjusted in this town without delay.

CLERKES at the Frankfort Branch Bank.

H. WINGATE, Agent.

Dr. Lewis Sneed, Medical Examiner.

Frankfort, Ky., June 15, 1847.

Frankfort Advertisements.

THE KENTUCKY JUSTICE.

A GUIDE TO JUSTICES, CLERKS, SHERIFFS, &c.

CONTAINING

The office and authority of Justices of the Peace; the

duties of Clerks, Sheriffs, Constables, Jailers, Coroners and Escheators, in the State of Kentucky, whether

arising under the Common or Statute Law of the

State, or of the Laws of the United States.

WHICH IS ADDED,

AN APPENDIX,

Containing approved forms for Deeds of Bargain and Sale, Leases, Mortgages, Bills of Sale, Powers of Attorney, &c.

LET THAT branch of the work in relation to Justices of the

Peace, being a fourth edition of the "Kentucky Justice," by

JACOB SWIGERT, Esq., revised and amended by JOHN C. HERNDON.

Price, \$1.50 per copy.

IT WHEREAS ten persons will club and remit us thirty dollars

we will forward Ten copies, by the Carriers of the public books.

We will have them well and carefully packed.

A. G. HODGES & CO.

Frankfort, Ky., 1847.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL

AT THE

GREAT WESTERN CLOTHING STORE.

The best bargains ever offered in this Market.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING

Ever brought to Frankfort.

SOLOMON WEILER & CO.,

At the Great Western Fashionable

Clothing Store, No. 32, on the building

opposite the Commonwealth Office, St. Clair Street, Frank-

fort, Ky., have the pleasure of announcing

another arrival of very superior Clothing of

the latest style, and made of very superior

Goods, and held in stock by us, and were

manufactured into garments under the super-

vision of an experienced Tailor, so that they

are able to recommend their Clothing without

fear of reproach. They wish to make rapid sales and are

willing to sell at a very small profit, believing that "a nimble

spine" is the best way of shilling.

Their stock consists of Closets, &c. made; Frock and Dress

Clothes Coats; Blanket Coats; French Cassimere Buckskin Coats;

Tweed Cassimere and Jane Coats; Sack Coats of every variety

and at almost all prices. Vests of every variety and style,

and at prices to suit the times; Cloth, Cassimere, Cassinet, and Jane; Plain and patterned Linen Shirts made up and various prices and styles; Hats and Caps; Drawers and Under Shirts; Gloves; Cravats; Handkerchiefs; Fancy Scarfs; &c. &c., of the latest and most fashionable styles.

Also, a stock of Superior Traveling Trunks, which they

will sell on good terms.

S. W. & Co., grateful for the very liberal patronage bestowed

upon them since they opened the Great Western Clothing Store in Frankfort, are determined to merit a continuance of that patronage by strict attention to the wants of the people, and by sparing neither pains nor expense to supply those wants. They intend to keep at all times, a good stock, and they intends to sell cheap and in as large quantities as possible.

They purchase elsewhere in all to call at their establishment before they purchase elsewhere.

By order of the Board of Visitors.

P. DUDLEY, Adj. General

and President of the Board.

Franklin county, Ky., October 20, 1847.—748—f.

Dr. Penney's Ague Pills.

I presenting this with the view, that I am not unapprised of the opposition that it will at first meet; for the community has suffered much by the impositions and frauds practiced by the getters-up and vendors of patent nostrums, specific remedies, and medicines promises to cure all diseases. Some have the people to believe from such assertions, that the credulity of the public will seem foolish in any one, at this day, to introduce a specific for any Disease; but I do it, and do it too, sanguine of success. Having had ample opportunity to test the efficacy of the Ague Pills now presented to the public, I do assure it, that they have never failed to cure in one solitary case where the directions were strictly observed.

They seem equally as well adapted to Agues of long standing as more recent ones. I could adduce a great many certificates in support of what has been said above, as regards their success; but that would swell unnecessarily, a publication. A few respectable witnesses are worth a host that are otherwise.

As far as I am concerned, the first year or two, has likewise been declared, payable to me, to the holders thereof ON DEMAND, at the office of the Company.

For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to \$50—a note for 40 per cent with interest at 6 per cent,—without guarantee, may be received in part payment of the premium, and the balance paid in installments, it is expected the party survive to make 12 annual payments, leaving the dividends to accumulate—the policy will be fully paid for, and the accumulation ultimately added to the policy.

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

JOHN C. ROBERTS.

Dr. Penney's Ague Pills, & gave them by the directions; she was promptly and effectually cured. Some of my neighbors have used them with like success.

DAVID EGERT.

ANDERSON COUNTY, Ky., Oct. 1847.

This is to certify, that I have been acting as Dr. E. P. Penney's

agent at this place, in selling his Ague Pills, and no one can have failed to cure, where the directions have been followed.

ELIJAH O'BRIEN.

SALT RIVER, ANDERSON COUNTY, Ky., Oct. 1847.

This is to certify, that my grand daughter was afflicted with

Chills and Fevers, last spring. I procured one box of Penney's

Ague Pills; and gave them by the directions; she was promptly

and effectually cured. Some of my neighbors have used them with like success.

JOHN C. ROBERTS.

Dr. Penney's Ague Pills, & gave them by the directions; she was

promptly and effectually cured. Some of my neighbors have used them with like success.

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